





INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

房藥大氏臣屈

DISINFECTANTS

CARBOLIC POWDER.  
For the purification of Houses, Or outhouses,  
Drains, Water-Closets, &c., and for the  
Disinfection of Sick-rooms.

CARBOLIC ACID.  
For Disinfecting Purposes.  
Half an ounce (about one tablespoonful) of  
this Acid, when well mixed with one quart of  
water, forms a superior disinfectant and  
deodorizing fluid.

Half a pint of the Solution thus formed, when  
added to any vessel used in the sick-room, will  
prevent any unpleasant odour, and preserve  
the contents for Medical Disinfection. It also  
purifies drains, water-closets, &c.

A tea-spoonful of CARBOLIC ACID exposed  
on a plate or other vessel in a sick-room will  
purify the air and prevent contagion.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT.  
Similar to Goady's 1st Choice.  
50 cents a Quart Bottle.

CAMPHELYNE POWDER  
CAMPHELYNE BALLS  
CAMPHELYNE BLOCKS

JETES' POWDER  
JETES' FLUID

NAPHTHALINE  
QUICKLINE

CONDY'S FLUID  
CONDY'S POWDER

SANTAL'S POWDER  
SANTAL'S FLUID

At the present time Disinfectants ought to be  
used freely by all.

Disinfectants used on the higher levels of the  
City will, in addition to purifying the  
house drains in which they are used, beneficially  
affect the condition of the drains on the lower  
levels, and should be used freely.

Further information can be obtained by personal  
application.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1934.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Only communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to "The Editor."  
Correspondents are asked to send their names and  
addresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.  
To correspondents and contributors who have  
appeared in other papers first will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied  
for Cash.

Telephone Address Press, Tel. No. 12.

P. O. Box 33.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 13th, 1934.

In reply to a question asked by Sir E. AMHERST-BARNETT in the House of Commons on the 2nd ult., Sir E. GANN said:

"The session of the rights of Burmah is 'Kiang-bung,' which we found under 'Chinese administration,' is one of those questions dealt with in the Convention signed with China. As that Convention has not yet been ratified, it would not be in the interests of the public service to make any declaration with regard to it at the present moment." It would seem, however, that some information regarding the Convention has been allowed to leak out in Burmah, for the *Burmese Gazette* gives a summary of its contents. If our contemporary's information be correct the Chinese again appear to have got the better of British diplomacy. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that the vexed question of the tribute payment, or deontological exchange of presents, though not definitely settled by the Convention, is to be allowed to drop. We will therefore be spared the humiliation of seeing an embassy from a British duchy, decayed and decrepit, at Peking in the Hall of Tributary Nations. How Lord Roseberry and Mr. O'Connor could ever have agreed in the Convention, to the sending of such a mission, is past comprehension. Another point of interest is that goods passing into China from Burmah are to be admitted on the same terms as goods from Tonkin via Mengtzu and Lungchow are admitted under the French treaty, that is, on payment of two-thirds of the duties leviable at the Treaty Ports. The Hongkong merchant would naturally have preferred that an equivalent of the concession made to the French in respect of goods reaching South-western China, via Tonkin should have been made in respect of goods conveyed by the West River route. This view was put forward by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce some years ago, but there is no evidence that it has ever been adopted by the Foreign Office. The Chinese Government, however, could not refuse to accord to trade via Burmah the same advantages that have been given to trade via Tonkin, the circumstances of the two cases being sufficiently similar to call for equal treatment, and by the new Convention this is secured.

The objections to the Convention lie chiefly in the territorial concessions that have been made by Great Britain apparently quite unnecessarily. On this point the *Burmese Gazette* says: "In November last we announced that the negotiations regarding the frontier were practically concluded; that the Chinese had renounced their claim to the territory to the east of the Irrawaddy north of Bhamo (the still more absurd claim to the territory down to the Shweli had been given up before), and that the demand for our evacuation of Sadon had been withdrawn. So much was known at that time as when we wrote, 'but at six months it was not known pro-

chely, what China was to get for these so-called concessions made by her. To concede a frontier to China has no tangible right is a concession of incapacity, but it was evident that China would get something substantial in return for the 'cession of her shadowy claims. The williness of the astute Oriental finds a congenial field in the crooked cunning of a diplomatist, and the Marquis Tsiang had been quick to take advantage of Lord Roseberry's panic fear of possible offence to China in our annexation of Upper Burmah. He had put forward the most plausible demands he could think of on the spur of the moment and had scored a great point by their being gravely received and discussed instead of being peremptorily refused at once, as they should have been. That the concession given to China would be substantial, it was easy to see, and we surmised at the time that it would probably take the form of the surrender to China of certain Shan States, notably 'Kianglung. In this we were perfectly correct, as we are now in a position to state definitely that we have conceded 'this very state, and, unfortunately, a good deal more besides. We have renounced in favour of China, all the rights formerly 'possessed by the kings of Burmah in and over Monglun, or Mainglung, and 'Kianglung.' There are, however, some other noteworthy points in the Convention. The free navigation of the Irrawaddy has been conceded to China, a point which the *Burmese Gazette* seems to think might possibly be attended by inconvenient consequences. If, however, the right of navigating the waterways of China is claimed on behalf of British vessels, and in part conceded, as in the case of the Yangtze, Great Britain could hardly refuse to concede similar rights to Chinese vessels on the Irrawaddy. The privilege is probably claimed by China more as a matter of prestige than on account of any practical value it will be, for it is not likely that Chinese vessels will avail of it to any extent. If they do their appearance on the river will be hailed with satisfaction, as it will be indicative of increased trade with China, which is the goal aimed at. Another point worthy of note is that the most favoured nation treatment is accorded to China, Chinese subjects in Burmah being accorded equality of treatment with the subjects of other powers. Our Rangoon contemporary is mistaken in saying that this favoured nation clause appears now for the first time in a Chinese treaty, China never having even asked any country before for equality of treatment. China is accorded the most favoured nation treatment in the treaties with Peru, Austria, and Brazil; the clause in the Austrian treaty reading, 'Chinese subjects proceeding to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to trade shall be treated on the footing of the most favoured nation.' The *Burmese Gazette* says: 'As our policy is to treat all nationalities alike, the treatment guaranteed to Chinese subjects in Burmah really means nothing at all, and it is difficult to see how even Chinese diplomats could make anything out of this, unless, perhaps, when some special interference with Chinese subjects should become necessary.' It may be remembered that when the late Viceroy of India, Lord Lansdowne, visited Burmah shortly before his resignation, a deputation of Chinese residents waited upon him to complain of certain hardships to which they alleged their countrymen were subjected. There was, we believe, little or no ground for their complaints, but it is possible to imagine circumstances under which special treatment of the Chinese might be called for, either on sanitary or political grounds. The probability, however, is that little difficulty will be experienced under the clause, and if the concession has been granted on the understanding that China is to forego her claim to tribute, so injudiciously conceded in the original Convention, the bargain cannot be considered altogether a bad one.

Heratons's circus was to open at Singapore on Saturday last.

To commemorate General Booth's jubilee it is to be an "advance" will be the subject of the Salvation Army Anti Japan and Java.

An order has been sent in Europe for two iron towers for the Manila cathedral to replace the stone ones destroyed in the last great earthquake.

The annual car race competition of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps takes place on the police range this afternoon. There are twelve competitors on the programme.

It is reported that a collection has been started at Hongkong for the relief of the famine in India. Mrs. Munn and the Victoria League have been asked to share, but no parties have as yet been held.

The Manila Shipway Company proposes to pay a dividend of 24 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st March last, with the dividend of the same amount for the previous half-year, making 48 per cent. for the year.

To-morrow morning, between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam launch *Decey*, carrying the British flag, will call alongside any vessel visiting the coast, to convey mail and passengers to the 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's (Socorro's) Church, returning about 12.30.

There seems no reason now to fear any recurrence of the great famine this year. Very heavy rain fell yesterday, particularly during the day, and was accompanied by a strong easterly wind, which did much to clear away the clouds of thunder. Up to yesterday morning the water in the reservoirs had risen 10 feet, and at 10 a.m. today the rainfall registered at 10.4 mm. yesterday was 5.3 inches. A Government notification was issued during the day stating that the constant supply of water had been turned on.

Mrs. Grace Darling, Head Mistress of the Chinese Girls' School in Kowloon, and Miss Grace Darling, one of her pupils, were drowned while sailing on the 24th April at Amoy, a small sea-side resort at the mouth of the Salween River. Miss Grace Darling was attacked by a shark while swimming, and was killed by a large piece of a shark fin from her back.

She lost 6 lbs. of the palm-tree that she was using and Miss Darling went to her help, both sinking together. Another student, Miss Margaret, was rescued at Amoy, but she was badly injured, and is now in hospital.

There were two other deaths, a young girl, Miss Margaret, who was also killed by a shark, and a young man, Miss Margaret, who was also killed by a shark.

Several persons, hearing the news, even out, and immediately brought the bodies to land. Miss Margaret was rescued at Amoy, but she was badly injured, and is now in hospital.

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We understand that the Hon. J. B. GANNETT, who was elected Chairman of the Victoria Recreation Club for the coming year, has declined the honour.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS

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Dorchester, 10th May.  
THE LIBERALS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The National Liberal Federation has convened a Conference, to be held at Leeds on 20th June, to consider the situation of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

THE HARVEST IN EUROPE.  
The harvest prospects throughout the Continent are very promising.

CAMBERN'S STRIKE.  
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THE CHINESE DAILY NEWS

BY CHAS. J. H. HALCOMBE

CHAPTER XIX. (Continued)

It was a sunny afternoon in Shanghai on the 18th of August, 1894, exactly one month after the fall of Peking.

"My dear friend," he said, with paternal affection, "your father is about to leave you now."

"But, my dear friend," he continued, with inspiring animation, "my mission is not yet ended; not yet. I return with you to our holy city of Shanghai."

"It is as, most illustrious and noble father," replied his daughter, wiping a tear from her dark eyes and smiling at him.

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beautiful lady appeared, preceded by the two attendants, and descending the steps of the ship.

After a short pause, she turned and looked at the two attendants who were standing by the ship.

"I am so glad to see you," she said, with a smile, "and so glad to see you."

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beautiful lady appeared, preceded by the two attendants, and descending the steps of the ship.

After a short pause, she turned and looked at the two attendants who were standing by the ship.

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